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(4) *Educational.*—(i) Inclusion of instruction in biology and its application to social hygiene in the curriculum of college students and for the course on "The Theory and Practice of Education."

(ii) Use of the films "The gift of life" and "Youth and life" for instructional purposes.

(iii) Fostering of co-operation between parents and teachers in the training of children.

The recommendations on these subjects have been brought to the notice of the Madras and Andhra Universities.

(iv) Grant of scholarships to teachers to study social hygiene in England. The question will be considered in connexion with the scheme of anti-venereal work to be organized by the Specialist in Venereal Diseases.

(5) *Public enlightenment on social hygiene.*—The Government have sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 500 for the current year for the issue of suitable literature on social hygiene. This work is undertaken by the Propaganda section of the Office of the Director of Public Health.

(6) *Legislation* (1) *to safeguard the interests of the adopted child and* (2) *to make it illegal for any third party of either sex to benefit from the proceeds of prostitution.*—The Government considered that legislation in regard to item (1) was a matter for consideration by the Government of India. Item (2) is provided for in the non-official Bill on the subject which has been referred to a Select Committee; the Government did not therefore consider it necessary to take separate action on the matter.

(7) *Employment of Women Police in Madras.*—The Government did not consider it necessary or possible to employ women police at present.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1047 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929 page 54 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 2211, Revenue, dated 25th September 1928.

READ—the following paper :—

Reference from the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement, B No. 5414/28-1, *dated 27th August* 1928.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. B. VERNON, I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue.

Read—the following paper :—

Letter from M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. APPADURAI PILLAI Avargal, M.A., Collector of North Arcot, dated the 12th August 1928, R.O.C. No. E-3-3191/27.

I submit herewith the memorial from Andi Goundan of Vada Alapurandan, addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Madras. The memorialist questions the action of the Revenue authorities in the disposal

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of the land comprising the Nedungal reserve which has been disforested and requests that the entire area measuring about 928 acres lying within the limits of Nedungal, Elanirkunram and Vada Alapurandan villages may be assigned to him and his party.

2. I shall meet briefly the several allegations made in the memorial.

Paragraph 3 (*a*) *of the memorial.*—I enclose a copy of my proceedings, dated 3rd April 1928, which contains my orders regarding the disposal of the disforested block. It will be observed from it that only an extent of 213·20 acres was thrown open for sale in auction against the total cultivable area of 1,258·83 acres. 145·92 acres have so far been sold and 67·28 acres remain to be sold. The sale was quite proper and in accordance with the original scheme and the orders contained in paragraph 1 of the B.P. No. 5258 (Confidential), dated 12th September 1927.

Paragraph 3 (*b*) *of the memorial.*—The allegation that about 600 acres are proposed to be assigned to certain Christian missionaries is false and vexatious. There is no such proposal and no application has been received from any missionary to that effect. An extent of 685·29 acres has been set apart for depressed classes and it is proposed to assign this only to bona fide settlers in the colony. Rev. Father Paul, a Catholic missionary of Wandiwash, interests himself in the scheme in trying to settle some landless Adi-Dravidas, Christian and non-Christian, in the disforested block. The lands are to be assigned directly to the Adi-Dravida settlers themselves under the usual conditions of non-alienation. Father Paul's efforts are in the direction of helping the settlement but he is not to get even a cent of land in this block.

Paragraph 3 (*c*) *of the memorial.*—This statement is baseless. Paragraph 1 of B.P. No. 5258, dated the 12th September 1927, proves that. A perusal of Mr. Sitaramayya's report D. Dis. No. 11-L.D.-3/21, dated the 28th March 1921, to the Chief Conservator of Forests will show that the object of disforestation was to render the land available for sale after setting apart sufficient area for the depressed classes. There are 185 landless depressed class families in and around the villages comprised in the disforested block and the extent of 685·29 acres set apart for them is, I submit, barely sufficient to meet their legitimate requirements. The memorialist's assertion that an unreasonably large extent has been reserved for that community is again false.

Paragraph 3 (*d*) *of the memorial.*—There was no need to make a statement of the disposal of the land to the petitioner. Thinking that he was a representative of the caste Hindus who are to get a portion of the disforested area, and anticipating trouble from him later on, I invited Andi Goundan to help me with his suggestions in the disposal of the block intended for the caste Hindus. At his instance a compact block of 360·34 acres in Vada Alapurandan and Elanirkunram villages was marked off for the caste Hindu settlers. This is more than half the area set apart for Adi-Dravidas. Andi Goundan at first held out for at least 500 acres. This was refused since it meant depriving the Adi-Dravidas of their legitimate share. He ended by asking for 928 acres. This request was refused.

Paragraph 3 (*e*) *of the memorial.*—S. Nos. 426 and 427 of Elanirkunram village are registered as 'cheri site'. They were never intended for members of the caste Hindus and the complaint that they have now been allotted as house-site for the depressed classes is frivolous.

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Paragraphs 3 (*f*) *to* (*h*) *and* 4 *of the memorial.*—It is a gross exaggeration to say that 200 ryots laboured hard and underwent untold sufferings to bring the land to the present cultivable condition. Beyond the constant agitation for land, there is no evidence to show that he or his party made earnest endeavours, at any time, to clear the land of tree growth. On the other hand, considerable difficulty was experienced by the officers of the Forest department in disposing of the tree growth before disforestation. The right to remove the growth from the entire block of 1,802 acres was at first sold in auction for Rs. 1,500 to Andi Goundan. But finding the bid low, the District Forest Officer held a re-sale in lots at which Andi Goundan and some others purchased the right of removal for an aggregate sum of Rs. 2,164-12-0. Though sufficient time was allowed for the removal the auction purchasers cleared only 1,105 acres leaving 697 acres uncleared In this state the reserve was disforested. This was all the clearance effected by Andi Goundan and his party and it cannot be regarded as anything done in the interests of Government to push through the assignment work. When I inspected the block in December last, I found that the area has become practically covered again with bushes and thorny growth and that a reclearance is necessary before bringing it under plough. The clearance by Andi Goundan and his party has been only superficial and his so-called reclamation of the area is a myth. Notwithstanding, I have set apart an extent of 360·34 acres for assignment free, to the local caste Hindus in consideration of the assurance given to them by the District Forest Officer in 1921. Instead of accepting this offer Andi Goundan insists upon all the lands within the limits of Nedungal, Elanirkunram and Vada Alapurandan measuring about 928 acres being assigned to him and to his party, cancelling if necessary the sales of the plots already held in auction. This demand is wholly unjustifiable and should, I submit, be refused. Andi Goundan's insinuation that I have been actuated by motives of religion in the disposal of the block is, I submit, unfair. The distribution of the area was in strict conformity with the directions of the Board conveyed in its Proceedings Routine No. 5258, (Confdl.), dated the 12th September 1927. On account of this single man's obstructive tactics for the past two years, it has not been possible to make any headway in establishing this much-needed settlement.

Reference—B. No. 5414/28-1, *Land Revenue and Settlement, dated 27th August* 1928.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Collector's report answers the contentions raised by the memorialist.

3. The Collector has set apart 360·34 acres for free assignment to the caste Hindus. In the circumstances the memorialist's request for assignment of about 928 acres of land is wholly unjustifiable and deserves no consideration.

B. G. HOLDSWORTH,
Secretary.

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Order—No. 2211, *Revenue, dated* 25*th September* 1928.

In his petition to the Government, dated 20th July 1928, M.R.Ry. Andi Goundan, a ryot of Vada Alapurandan in Cheyyar taluk, North Arcot district, has made several allegations concerning the disposal of the Nedungal disafforested block. The Government have enquired into these allegations.

2. The main contention of the petitioner is that he and two hundred other ryots of the village cleared the Nedungal Forest at great cost and labour on the assurance of the local officers that the land would after reclamation be assigned to them free of cost. The petitioner has therefore asked that he and his party should be assigned the whole tract between Nedungal, Elanirkunram and Vada Alapurandan measuring in all about 928 acres. It is reported that prior to disafforestation the right to remove tree growth from the entire block was sold in auction to the petitioner and some others and that the auction purchasers cleared only 1,105 acres leaving 697 acres uncleared. When the block was inspected by the Collector in December last he found that the area was almost covered with bushes and thorny growth and that a re-clearance was necessary before it could be brought under the plough. The facts therefore do not support the contention that the land was cleared at great expense and labour. In accordance, however, with the general instructions issued by the Government in August 1927 after a thorough examination of the case and a consideration of the statement made to the ryots by the District Forest Officer, the Collector has reserved for assignment to the caste Hindus 392·52 acres out of 1,258·83 acres in the block and 97·08 acres in the neighbourhood. The Government consider this allotment fair and equitable. The Collector's action in having ordered the sale in auction of 177·03 acres was proper and in accordance with the instructions issued by the Government.

3. The allegation that Christian Missionaries who are not residents of the locality are to be given 600 acres is unfounded. An extent of 685·29 acres has been reserved for depressed classes, Christian and non-Christian, and is to be assigned only to bona fide settlers from the adjoining villages. The Government do not consider that the extent reserved for the depressed classes is excessive having regard to their needs.

4. With reference to the allegation that S. Nos. 426 and 427 of Elanirkunram were set apart for 'village-site', the petitioner is informed that the survey numbers are registered as 'cheri-site' and were never intended for caste Hindus.

5. In these circumstances the Government see no reason to interfere on behalf of the petitioner.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

D. N. STRATHIE,
Secretary to Government